

THE CENTRAL EARNINGS

WILL COME TO ATLANTA IN DUE TIME,
AND WILL NOT LEAVE THE EMPIRE STATE

Attacks Made on the West Point Terminal Explained—The Treasurer's Office Will Come to Atlanta.

NEW YORK, August 4.—[Special.]—Telegrams to New York indicate that the recent order of the Central railroad management, directing that all money be sent to the Richmond and Danville offices at Washington, has caused some commotion in Georgia. Either the situation is not understood there, or it is purposely misrepresented by the persistent enemies of the Terminal company.

Mr. Pat Calhoun, who is here, was asked today about the status of affairs.

"I have not seen the publication you refer to," said Mr. Calhoun, "but I can tell you that just as soon as the new quarters in Atlanta are ready the offices of the Richmond and Danville, including that of treasurer, will be moved there. We have assurances that this will not be later than the 20th of this month, and it may be earlier. As has been frequently stated, the treasurer's office goes to Atlanta, and after the 20th the receipts of not only the Georgia roads, but all the roads in the system, will go to Atlanta. Everybody understands the animus of such attacks as this one, but it will certainly have no effect with thinking people."

While Savannah people should not be altogether pleased with the taking away of Central money from there, the people both of Atlanta and the whole state have, it seems, every reason to feel highly elated at a change that will put into Georgia something like thirty million dollars annually. For that's what having the treasurer's office in Atlanta means.

One of the Terminal officers explained the situation to me today in this way: "In the selection of offices in Atlanta," he said, "we were governed largely by the desire to find just the right place for a treasurer's office, and we found it in the corner storeroom of a handsome new block called the Kiser building, situated in the center of the city. The reason we were so particular about securing ample quarters for the treasury department is that every dollar received by the Terminal system—not only the Central, but every other branch of the system, from Washington to the Mississippi river—goes to the treasurer there in Atlanta. That will amount to nearly thirty million dollars a year and naturally the people of Atlanta and Georgia will receive the benefit of the circulation of that money. Every dollar taken in by any of the branches of that road goes to the treasurer and every dollar of money spent by the system, in paying salaries, bearing the expenses of the roads, etc., goes out from Atlanta."

So what may be Savannah's loss is Atlanta's gain—and more. A gentleman not connected with the company, but who has large southern interests, was discussing the reports at the New York hotel tonight, when he used some pretty strong language at what he termed the "assassin-like" attacks made upon the Terminal company.

"We all understand the animus back of all those attacks," he said, "and of course they make no impression on us. I am surprised that anybody should be fooled by them. I haven't a cent's interest in the Terminal, but I have in the south and I believe Mr. Inman, Mr. Calhoun and their associates are honest in their endeavors to build up the south. I believe the transfer of the railroad headquarters to Atlanta is the biggest thing that has happened to Atlanta in years, and that not only the city but the entire state will feel the good effects of it."

The transfer of the treasurer's office would of itself be the biggest kind of an event for to have all that money sent to Georgia would mean practically to put that amount in circulation in Georgia.

In Washington and in Richmond, preparations for the removal to Atlanta are being made. General Manager Green expects to be in Atlanta by the 15th at the latest, and the other officers will get there not later than the 20th. Chief Engineer Bolton has, I am told, been hard at work for some days past superintending the changes necessary in the building.

The order requiring remittance to Richmond and Danville headquarters at Washington is simply incidental. Since the lease of the Central to the Richmond and Danville, remittances must be made, of course, to Treasury Hall. It happens that for a few days yet his office will be in Washington, hence the howl that goes up from the Terminal's enemies, who watch for every possible opportunity to misinterpret the true state of affairs.

In a few days the change to Atlanta will be made and the self-constituted critics will have to look for something else to howl at.

MARSHALLVILLE'S COT SHOW.

Progressive Farmers Will Raise Their Own Stock.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.] The Agricultural Club, alive to the interests of the community, will hold a cot show on August 28th. Quite a purse will be distributed in premiums. Thirty thousand dollars going out of the county—Macon—the past winter for mules and horses has put such men as Folton, Walker, Slappy, Frederick, Murph, Baldwin, Williams and others to thinking. Some of them already have droves of colts romping over lawns, and soon this community, at least, will be independent of Tennessee and Ohio in this regard.

Deaths in Georgia.

DURHAM, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Hon. John D. Daniels, a native of Lanier county for many years past, who was stricken last Friday, and will be buried by the Masonic order tomorrow. His death is a great loss to Lanier county, as he has made a most able and efficient officer, and the entire county unites with the countless personal friends of the late judge in lamenting his death.

CAMDEN, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. John W. Walker, 70, widow of one of Mitchell county's prosperous citizens, died Friday night at her residence, a few miles from Camilla. Her death has cast a gloom over the community.

Protracted Meeting in Danville.

DANVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A protracted meeting in which there is much interest manifested is now in progress at the Baptist church. Rev. J. A. Shank, the pastor in charge, is being ably assisted by Rev. W. H. Prior, of Madison, Ga.

THE TWO BOYS ACQUITTED.

They Were Charged with Attempted Train Wrecking.

ROME, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Paul and Martin Lay, colored, aged nine and thirteen respectively, were tried in the superior court this afternoon for obstructing the track and trying to wreck a passenger train on the Rome and Decatur railroad. The place sought for the wrecking was a very high trestle near the Lavender mountains, twelve miles below Rome. The officers of the train were introduced by the state, and it was shown by them that the engineer, observing the obstruction, stopped the train before reaching it; that a rail had been nailed across the track; that in a fence corner and under the trestle the boys were seen dodging when the train stopped; that they were caught by the men, and said that their brother Henry did it; that he said the people on the train would all be killed and that they would get the money.

The boys testified that they had nothing to do with it, that Henry did it all; that they tried to prevent it. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to them. Henry Lay was not tried. He is in jail awaiting trial. He is of the lowest order of intelligence and can scarcely talk intelligibly, yet he attempted one of the most heinous of crimes.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

The Verdict Found Against Young Herrick, in Rome.

ROME, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Soon after supper it was understood that the jury in the Herrick case had come to an agreement, and a crowd began to gather at the courthouse. The solicitor general, defendant's counsel and judge were notified, and at 9 o'clock the prisoner, in charge of Sheriff Moore, came in. The jury came down and rendered a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The jury was polled, and then were excused until morning. Herrick received the verdict very calmly, exhibiting no emotion.

HELD FOR ARSON.

The Charge Against a Prominent Young Man of Buena Vista.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Solomon General A. A. Carson has returned from Buena Vista, where he went to represent the state against J. W. Willis, a young man accused of the charge of arson.

By agreement of counsel, hearing has been postponed until Tuesday, August 11th, when it will take place at Buena Vista.

From what can be learned here, opinion is pretty well divided at Buena Vista as to the guilt of the accused, and his friends will stand by him to the last. Considerable interest is felt in the case. Columbus, however, and the jury has been secured today and some of the witnesses for the prosecution sworn.

TRADING in Americans.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—American real estate, despite the hard times, is assuming its normal condition.

Seven years ago Mr. Lockett bought a half interest in a living and死的在 the city.

Last week the live real estate agent, Mr. Merritt Callaway, sold the other interest, belonging then to Mr. Cal Elam, to Mr. Lockett, now the sole owner, for the large advance of \$2,450.

The fall trade promised to be quite large.

No one is in a hurry to turn property loose, a good healthy sign, always.

Dalton is On the Move.

DALTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Dalton is moving serenely along in the even tenor of her way. Though business has been rather dull during the summer, her enterprises and the mercantile interests have suffered less from the country than many of her neighbors. Her trade, though slow, is on the increase, and she has made progress for brighter times, just as while progress in building is steady and satisfactory. Dalton can lay no claim to rapid advancement, but one thing is certain, she is no laggard in the procession.

A Dispensary for Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—There is a move afoot to establish a whisky dispensary in Lexington like the one for Athens. It will not be required to sell strictly for medicinal purposes, but will be under the control of the town authorities, which will take away most of the objectionable features of a barroom. To get it there will have to be a special act passed by the legislature, according to the prohibition law, under which we are now living. Many of our leading citizens favor the enterprise.

THEIR HAD TO MOVE.

Mr. Lester, the manager of the hotel, stated that Mrs. Leute was a lady, and refused to order her from the hotel. The ladies remained there for three days, and then went to the United States hotel. They had hardly gotten settled in their new apartments when it is alleged that Mrs. Hilton sent word to the proprietors of the United States hotel that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been forced to leave the Windsor. The proprietor informed the ladies of this and they gave excellent reference, among other names given being that of Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame. A careful investigation of the case was made, and the United States people thoroughly satisfied themselves that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been victims of a mistaken identity upon the part of Mrs. Hilton, and informed the ladies that they were welcome at the hotel.

This morning Mrs. Leute engaged Abe Hammel, of the famous legal firm of Howe & Hammel, of New York, to bring suit against Mrs. Hilton and her husband for defamation of character.

In an interview with your correspondent Mrs. Leute said:

"I am not afraid of the Hiltons and their millions, and I propose to make Mrs. Hilton suffer. I am told she acts like a crazy woman, but that will not justify her in associating my name with that of her husband or any other man. I had intended to return to New York today, but I will remain here and fight the case to the end. I do not know Mrs. Hilton's husband and never spoke a word to him or he to me."

Mr. Hammel said it had not been decided as to the amount of damages that Mrs. Hilton would be sued for. She may also be proceeded against on a criminal charge.

This case is all the talk of Saratoga, and no other case in the last has made such a sensation.

The Hiltons practically run Saratoga, and are very popular here.

A Regular Alliance.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Last week we made mention of a curious egg. Womans follow each other. This week we were shown an egg, and on the shell, as plain as were, were the letters "F. C." which undoubtedly stood for free collage. The hen was an alliance hen, no doubt, and when the farmer and the hen come to look alike.

Tifton's New Road.

TIFFON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The name of the Tifton and Northeastern railroad is becoming known abroad. Scarce a day passes that Captain Tift does not get letters from manufacturers of rails, locomotives and cars wanting to supply him with their manufacturers, or engines, conductors, etc., speaking for a job.

A Monster Moccasin.

TALBOTON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Montgomery Dennis killed a monster moccasin, the load of shot cutting her almost in half.

At one time a stream of young ones came running out, until he had counted seven, besides several which had been killed.

This is a true snake story.

Wages Are High There.

STATESBORO, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—We hope Tax Receiver J. W. Stephens will enjoy himself the balance of the year, for he has done noble work for the past several months.

His books are closed, and the increase in taxable property in old Newton this year over last is \$31,000. This shows that our receiver continues to be active and diligent in the discharge of his duty.

A Great Day for Doves.

SPARTA, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The hunters have been going for turkeys again this week, and hundreds have been killed.

On Tuesday Wat Mason killed thirty-four, the largest individual score yet reported to the Ishmalites.

Want to Connect with the Air-Line.

CUMMING, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A railroad meeting will be held here at which an effort will be made looking to the building of a road to connect with the Air-Line at or near Norcross. Some Atlanta capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Saraparilla is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE TWO BOYS ACQUITTED.

They Were Charged with Attempted Train

Wrecking.

ROME, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Paul and Martin Lay, colored, aged nine and thirteen respectively, were tried in the superior court this afternoon for obstructing the track and trying to wreck a passenger train on the Rome and Decatur railroad. The place sought for the wrecking was a very high trestle near the Lavender mountains, twelve miles below Rome. The officers of the train were introduced by the state, and it was shown by them that the engineer, observing the obstruction, stopped the train before reaching it; that a rail had been nailed across the track; that in a fence corner and under the trestle the boys were seen dodging when the train stopped; that they were caught by the men, and said that their brother Henry did it; that he said the people on the train would all be killed and that they would get the money.

The boys testified that they had nothing to do with it, that Henry did it all; that they tried to prevent it.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to them. Henry Lay was not tried. He is in jail awaiting trial. He is of the lowest order of intelligence and can scarcely talk intelligibly, yet he attempted one of the most heinous of crimes.

THE WOMAN JEALOUS.

MRS. HILTON CREATES A SCENE IN SARATOGA,

AND MAKES AN ASSAULT ON TWO LADIES

Who Happened to Be Guests in the Hotel. She Accuses Them of Being Friendly with the Old Man.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 4.—[Special.]—Saratoga has the liveliest kind of a social sensation, which is to be ventilated in the courts.

Judge Hilton's family, a beautiful actress and also the wife of a prominent New York physician, are the principal actors in it.

Mrs. Henry Hilton is known to be a very jealous wife, and it is this characteristic that has now gotten her into a probable suit for libel.

THE LADIES' ARRIVAL.

A few weeks ago Miss Eloise Willis, the actress, and Mrs. G. W. Leute, of New York, two beautiful women, put up at the aristocratic Windsor hotel, which is owned by Judge Hilton. According to every one about the hotel, the ladies were modest and retiring, and by their conduct they won the good will of all the other guests. After they had been here but a few days, Fred Hilton, the youngest son of the judge, who had known Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute, invited them to join a party of eight and make a trip out to the lake, and the invitation was accepted.

ENTERTAINING THE LADIES.

Besides young Hilton, among others who were present with the party, was Willard Lester, Judge Hilton's manager. During the party visited the magnificent boat-house of Judge Hilton, and there champagne and crackers were served. Of course the ladies very naturally supposed that Freddy Hilton and Mr. Lester had a perfect right to anything in the place. There is a book kept at the boat-house in which various visitors register their names, and in this Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute entered their names.

The next day Mrs. Henry Hilton visited the boat-house, and saw the names of the New York ladies registered. In some way she got into her head that Mrs. Leute was a Nellie Willis, who was at one time associated with Al Smith, John L. Sullivan's former manager. Mrs. Hilton is very jealous of the woman, Smith, so much so that every time she is in Saratoga is aware of it.

THE JEALOUS WIFE ALERT.

Returning to the Windsor hotel, Mrs. Hilton found Mrs. Leute and Miss Willis at dinner, and began to pour out a tirade of abuse upon their heads, and she first charged that they had broken open her locker in the boat-house and drank the champagne within.

Directing her conversation to Mrs. Leute, she said: "I know all about it. I know enough to hang you."

Naturally this made the greatest kind of a sensation about the hotel. Fred Hilton, who was the only one who knew her, and defended Mrs. Leute, who he said he knew to be a lady, and that she was not Mrs. Smith.

THE WOMEN DEFENDED.

Mrs. Hughes, one of Judge Hilton's daughters, also took Mrs. Leute's part, but this did not appease Mrs. Hilton, and she insisted that the New York ladies should be ejected from the hotel. Mr. Fred Hilton again spoke up.

"If you can compel them to leave," he said, "I will advise them to bring suit against the hotel."

"I know things about you," answered Mrs. Hilton, "and if you interfere with me I will tell your father about what I know."

Mrs. Hilton has great influence with her father-in-law, and it is alleged that he afterward took her part, and will back her up.

THEIR HAD TO MOVE.

Mr. Lester, the manager of the hotel, stated that Mrs. Leute was a lady, and refused to order her from the hotel. The ladies remained there for three days, and then went to the United States hotel. They had hardly gotten settled in their new apartments when it is alleged that Mrs. Hilton sent word to the proprietors of the United States hotel that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been forced to leave the Windsor. The proprietor informed the ladies of this and they gave excellent reference, among other names given being that of Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame. A careful investigation of the case was made, and the United States people thoroughly satisfied themselves that Miss Willis and Mrs. Leute had been victims of a mistaken identity upon the part of Mrs. Hilton, and informed the ladies that they were welcome at the hotel.

This morning Mrs. Leute engaged Abe Hammel, of the famous legal firm of Howe & Hammel, of New York, to bring

DANGER MORE WAR TALK

NER IS CLIMBING AGAINST HIM,
ON THE SIDE
TODAY—The
EARNEST EFFORT
ALTOGETHER.

Between the East Tennessee
and the W. and A.

East Tennessee Makes a Cut in Freight
Rates—About the Chattanooga Depot Sit-
uation—Other Railroad Gossip.

Today—The
EARNEST EFFORT
ALTOGETHER.

4.—[Special.]—
A new dress of
excitement, en-
dined most of
two remain, com-
munist of Rich-
ardson, Mrs. Baker,
the proceedings
notified and
Taylor to give
TALKS.

is one of the
mined. He re-
ar and under-
embered by me
for my ser-
her at the Bar-
es west of Al-
in a popular
things."

CKED.

as checked by
his stating who
was preliminary
examination
legal, because
over, and contrary
at jury, in viola-
sons as the com-
ut.

secution, argued
called it viola-
tions of the
dead bodies at
such bodies the
disabolical crime
Hutton said in
final view to
friends were making
it to be heard before Judge Clark next
at the command of

Two white boys, giving their names as Will
Dodon and Bob Parker, were arrested on sus-
picion of robbing a black man. They had been seen
them get off a train with a number of
bundles. They were taken to the station
house and several suits and pieces of suits of
clothing were found. The boys could give no
good explanation of how they came by so many clothes and it is thought they
were stolen.

Still another burglary was reported yester-
day. The store of Mr. W. B. Henderson at
Mayson's crossing in Edgewood was entered
the night before by breaking in the door.
Some canned goods and wearing apparel were
taken. No clue has been found to the
burglar as yet.

The latest is an opening of the opposition
the Chattanooga and of the line, by the with-
drawal of the East Tennessee from the union
there, which is regarded as a retaliatory
ment on the part of the East Tennessee
the Western and Atlantic.

Upon the heel of this move on the Chattanooga
end of the board, comes a reduction in
light rates on certain classes.

Among them was an anumet tied by a rib-
bon around his neck, he says, he has
worn for forty years. It was given him by a
Catholic priest and Mr. Roter seemed
greatly troubled by its loss, seeing to regard
it as a kind of charm.

of the Forty-second Georgia, at Cartersville.
Gen. L. M. Young, Gen. Young, and other
old war veterans will be there, but Dick is sure
to hold down his end of the beans.

Flowery Branch wants a new railroad, and
from the way the Journal of that thriving
little place talks, it is likely to get it. The
coveted road is to run between Flowery Branch
and Cuning.

Superintendent Marshall Resigns.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Mr.
W. N. Martin has resigned the office of
general superintendent of the Savannah,
and Montgomery railroads, and the heads
of departments will hereafter report to Mr. W.
E. Hawkins, second vice president. Mr. W.
J. Mathews is made superintendent of trans-
portation.

BURGLARIES AND BAGGED BURGLARS.

Work in Both Lines Continues—Yesterday's
Record.

Richard Borders, the negro arrested in
Gainesville and brought to Atlanta, was tried
before Judge Patow恩 yesterday and sent to
jail for burglary.

Many missing goods were found in his
possession, and he admitted entering several
houses. Gilbert Lamar, his pal, was also sent
to jail.

Yesterday another of Borders' burglaries
was committed on the 28th of June, a prior
association with the Western and Atlantic.
At 239 McDonald street. Yesterday Mr.
Smithson identified several of the things
among the lot gotten from Borders.

Two white boys, giving their names as Will
Dodon and Bob Parker, were arrested on sus-
picion of robbing a black man. They had been seen
them get off a train with a number of
bundles. They were taken to the station
house and several suits and pieces of suits of
clothing were found. The boys could give no
good explanation of how they came by so many clothes and it is thought they
were stolen.

Still another burglary was reported yester-
day. The store of Mr. W. B. Henderson at
Mayson's crossing in Edgewood was entered
the night before by breaking in the door.
Some canned goods and wearing apparel were
taken. No clue has been found to the
burglar as yet.

The latest is an opening of the opposition
the Chattanooga and of the line, by the with-
drawal of the East Tennessee from the union
there, which is regarded as a retaliatory
ment on the part of the East Tennessee
the Western and Atlantic.

Upon the heel of this move on the Chattanooga
end of the board, comes a reduction in
light rates on certain classes.

Among them was an anumet tied by a rib-
bon around his neck, he says, he has
worn for forty years. It was given him by a
Catholic priest and Mr. Roter seemed
greatly troubled by its loss, seeing to regard
it as a kind of charm.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—The Directors Will Meet.

Commissioner Nesbitt and Legislators Ryals,
of Chatham, and Twitty, of Jackson, will go to
Griffin this morning to attend a meeting of the
directors of the experiment station.

—A Warrant for Him.

Andrew Harris, the negro who ate a twenty-
dollar bill at the station house Monday night,
will be tried on a charge of larceny to-day for
being drunk. A warrant was sworn out
against him for larceny, and as soon as he
returns from the stockade he will be tried on
that charge.

—A BRAINY Young Man.

Mr. Gordon Lee of Chickamauga was reg-
istered at the Kimball yesterday. He was in
the city on business only. Mr. Lee is one of the leading spirits in the big enter-
prise of the Crawfish Springs Land Com-
pany. He is yet a young man, but the ability
and foresight which he has displayed in the
management of the vast interests of his com-
pany makes him one of the foremost develop-
ers in the south.

—Civil Engineers Meet.

The Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—Appointed State's Agent.

Mr. John T. Waterman, editor of The Hawk-
inson Dispatch, was appointed by Governor
Norther yesterday as the state's agent to at-
tend to the direct tax which is to be paid over to
Georgia. Mr. Waterman will go over the
books at Washington and obtain points as to
the amount of the tax.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance is desired.

—The League Meet.

The Atlanta Society of Civil Engineers held a
very interesting meeting last night. Reports
of the different committees were received and
matters of interest to engineers were discussed.

The next meeting will be held August 11th.
The meeting will be very important. Amend-
ments to the constitution will be offered and
applications for membership received. Sev-
eral interesting papers will be received. A
large attendance

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily, per year \$6.00
 The Sunday (20 to 30 Pages) 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) 1.00
 All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
 Eastern Advertising Agents.

12 CENTS PER WEEK
 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by car, or in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Bowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher:

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. [Signed.]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1891.

Our Infamous Russian System.

The letter of Mr. Harry S. Edwards, printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, is worthy of attention. We heartily endorse all that he says in condemnation of the infamous internal revenue system, which is as cruel and as despotic in its results as any Russian system that was ever devised. The officials whose duty it is to enforce the law, may be indiscreet or injudicious, but they are no more responsible for the results of it than the unfortunate men and women who are its victims. As long as this Russian system is a law it must be enforced, and although it is the invention of the republican party, it is just as oppressive and as cruel in its results when enforced by democratic officials, as was demonstrated under the Cleveland administration. The officials are not left any discretion; they are compelled to carry out the spirit and purpose of the law.

If the democratic party had done its duty when Mr. Cleveland was president, the infamous Russian system would have been swept from the statute books. When Mr. Cleveland went into office the democratic party everywhere was opposed to the law; it could not be otherwise. The system is worse than any Russian system known to us. It practically denies to prisoners arrested under its provisions the right of trial where the alleged crime is committed. The unfortunates are dragged away from their homes and families—away from the friendly and sympathetic influences of their neighbors—and sometimes they are left to rot and die in jail, surrounded by criminals of the worst stripe. The democrat who endorses such a system as this has no more knowledge of democratic principles, and no more appreciation of the spirit of liberty, than a Polynesian.

Two legislatures of Georgia and two democratic governors have sent on to Washington eloquent protests against this Russian law. But when Mr. Cleveland became president certain democratic editors, befuddled by the tariff discussion, endorsed the law under the impression that tariff reform meant free trade. No party can succeed in this country by lending its aid to the perpetuation of such a villainous system. The democratic leaders may favor it, but the democratic voters are opposed to it to a man, and they will finally sweep it from the state books.

Horror of a New York Prison.

Just now the northern newspapers are making such a vigorous attack upon the southern convict system that there is a decided position on the part of the southern press to assume an apologetic tone.

The Chattanooga Times sounds a note of warning in the following:

There is being fostered all over the south, southwest and northwest, a hostility between country and city populations, that bodes no good for the country, and may, in the near future, come home to plague the inventors of the quarrel and the combatants.

The city is as necessary as the rural population to the healthy development of our free society, to our commercial and industrial independence, to the promotion of art, science, invention and breadth of general culture.

The farmer is scarcely less dependent on his fellow countryman of the town than the latter is on the husbandman.

These truths are self-evident, and it therefore goes without the saying that he who stirs up strife between them is an enemy of both, and of either.

Moreover, the city population is growing at a much more rapid rate than that of the rural population. They now could wield a balance of power in any political contest, that would almost insure the success of their measures in the halls of legislation, for the city controls the votes and shapes the opinions of the most enlightened and progressive country dwellers.

A wholesome rivalry, a careful looking after their own interests by each, is all right; but suspicion, attempts to oppress and put upon one another; these are not only bad in morals, but wrong policy, and dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the whole.

It must be admitted that there is much in the situation to suggest these reflections. And yet it must be apparent to even the most thoughtless that a hostile feeling between town and country will injure both.

When the country develops, and farmers multiply, and the farmers prosper the towns find their trade largely increased, and a greater demand for their manufactures. On the other hand, when the towns build up they offer markets which make the occupation of farming more profitable.

The towns are filled with consumers who buy from the country, and the country is filled with consumers who buy from the towns. Holding such relations, town and country should be on the best of terms, and they will find it the worst possible policy to antagonize each other.

There is no reason why the workers and producers of town and country should not travel the same road, in the same organizations and parties, and work for the same reforms. In a general way their interests are the same. Possibly a movement like that of the Farmers' Alliance will leave a few town politicians out of office, but that will be no injury to the country, and will not justify anything like a breach between town and country. The farmers have just as much right as any other class of citizens to stamp their ideas upon our legislation, and send them

into the halls of congress. A canvas of the towns will show that a majority of their dwellers are in favor of the reforms demanded by the farmers.

Then, who stirs up the bad feeling? A few men on both sides. A few monopolists and money kings who say with Vanderbilt: "The public be d—d!" A few fresh demagogues who think that the surest way to ride into office is to excite the passions of their followers.

When the people—the masses—understand each other there will be no room for such hostility as our contemporary apprehends. The country will follow the leadership of the best men of the town, and the town will gladly follow the leadership of the best men of the country. In this great fight to reform the issue is between the tax-riders masses and the privileged classes.

The Force Bill.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who is a very close friend of Mr. Harrison, has declared in favor of making the force bill an issue in the next campaign second only to that of the tariff.

The declaration of Mr. Spooner is altogether superfluous. If Harrison is renominated, the whole country knows what the issue will be. The force bill is said to be dead, and the particular form of it pending before the senate is no doubt dead, but the purpose behind the bill, the motives of those who conceived it, and the sectionalism on which it is based are still alive and active, and they are among the most important issues that will be before the people.

The spirit of the force bill, active or quiescent, embodies the ever-living antagonism between the democratic party and the forces that are continually striving for centralization. If Mr. Harrison be nominated, the force bill will certainly be an issue and a live one. It is the one salient feature of his administration; it is the one measure in which he took a personal interest and in favor of which he brought all the power of his high office to bear. The bill was defeated, but to the last moment the administration exerted all its influence to secure its passage. Practically Mr. Harrison is the author of the force bill, and when he becomes a candidate again his efforts in behalf of the measure will constitute his principal record.

Mr. HARRISON'S attempt to steal the reciprocity idea from Brother Blaine has not panned out. Brother Blaine has put his water mark on it.

A Misleading Statement.

Some of the newspapers are jumping on President Polk because in a speech at Spartanburg he is reported as saying that the late war was fought by the north to destroy slavery and by the south to defend it.

This is the way to push a city forward and make it prosperous. Water transportation will be worth millions to Chattanooga, and the steel industry will be worth millions to Birmingham. The men who have come forward to help these enterprises will get their money back in many ways. We feel like congratulating these two plucky cities. They are showing the genuine Atlanta spirit, and so long as their people pull together they will go forward and prosper.

At the north the women shoot each other with a bottle of vitriol.

SENATOR GORMAN is as solid with the Maryland democrats as he is with the democrats of the rest of the country.

It is not as easy to be a poet as people think it is. A post fell out of The World building in New York the other day without hurting himself. It requires long and severe literary training to be able to accomplish this.

REAL CIVIL service reform—honest and efficient democratic office-holders under a democratic administration.

It is to be hoped that Senator Gorman can be induced to take charge of the democratic campaign next year.

MR. HOLMAN says the democrats will cut down appropriations over one hundred million dollars next year. Mr. Holman is a democrat, and he ought to know.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaintanceship. He has written about William most worshipfully in newspapers, magazines and schoolbooks. Whenever we see anything particularly audacious of the beetle-browed emperor we expect to encounter the signature of the American lapidary, Mr. Poultney Bigelow. It is currently reported that he is a man of great ability.

CLARKSON COMPLAINS because there are so few republican newspapers. Perhaps he could prevail on some of the protected manufacturers to start a few dailies here and there.

IF BROOKLYN BRIDGE was the only obstacle that lay between Editor Murat Halstead and Ohio, the country would see an unusual display of pyrotechnics in that state next fall.

UNCLE JEREMIAH RUSK should employ the Ohio rain-maker and give him a free pass to travel about over the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK MORNING ADVERTISER says:

The Century Magazine for this month, Mr. Poultney Bigelow furnishes a well-written and handsomely illustrated article on the emperor of Germany. Mr. Bigelow claims to have been the schoolmate of the Teutonic Caesar in some German university. Since William's elevation Mr. Bigelow has practically lived off this schoolboy acquaint

ORE OUR
SK ARRIVES
ight weights must go
REN'S SUITS
s are moving them.
SOS.,
42 & 44 Whiteha

CHINERY-CO.
AS, TEX.

CHARLES
John R. Johnson
Mark H. S. S.
van Winkle
F. C. E. E.
D. H. E. E.

NHS, PUMPS, ETC.

THE
Georgia-Atlanta-Grady
SOUVENIR SPOON
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
Jewelers.

ONS,
GIA.

MARBLE DUST
Lime.
ICK & CLAY

mantels.
WE HANDLE LADIES

New
els, Moulding
ets and LUM
ery Description
ces.—
St. Atlanta, Ga.

ROS

WE HANDLE LADIES

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

THE COUNTIES TO DRAW OUT
MORE THAN THEY PAY

According to Present Estimates for 1891.

Taxation Without Representation—Local

Remedy—Schoolbooks.

There is a growing inequality in the burden of taxation, and it is already true that a few counties in Georgia pay most of the tax and receive a small part of the benefits.

Seventeen counties pay half the tax and get one-fourth the school fund.

Eight counties pay 30 per cent of the tax and get 17 per cent of the school fund.

Fulton county pays 12 per cent of the tax and gets 3 per cent of the school fund.

In this statement the toll tax, which never comes into the treasury and is strictly local taxation, is not included.

Eleven counties pay into the state treasury less than they draw out. This is due to the fact that most of them get more from the state school fund than they draw out, and the balance they leave in the state treasury is so small that a slight increase in the school fund paid out to the counties will make them beneficiaries of the state. The school fund is to be increased from \$630,000 to \$930,000 this year, and after adding 50 per cent to the drafts of the counties upon the state treasury, it will be found that a large number of the counties will draw out more than they pay in. Mr. Furrow, of the tax department of the comptroller general's office, estimates that about fifty counties will draw out more than they pay in this year.

The following is a list of the seventeen counties which pay half the tax and get one-fourth the school fund:

County. General Tax. School Draft.

Baker. \$ 17,495.63 \$ 3,516.02

Bibb. 63,606.40 11,829.23

Chatham. 115,800.84 16,000.00

Clarke. 10,000.00 5,111.90

Cobb. 12,600.00 2,600.00

Covington. 19,357.69 7,722.26

Covington. 16,197.32 7,797.74

DeKalb. 17,309.51 5,670.50

Fulton. 20,725.76 4,920.00

Gaines. 18,568.62 20,288.22

Gaines. 27,033.95 5,638.38

Hall. 15,710.00 7,200.00

Mussope. 15,566.39 5,162.00

Richmond. 92,303.07 15,497.24

Savannah. 23,157.55 8,947.72

Thomas. 20,725.76 4,920.00

Troup. 15,012.89 3,768.18

Washington. 15,012.89 10,196.80

Total. \$161,128.72

These counties contain the greater part of the urban population of Georgia, though not all. With their town and city population, they also include a small rural element. If we take only the eight counties in which the larger towns or cities are situated, the disproportion between the tax paid and the share of the school fund received is still greater. Here they are:

County. General Tax. School Draft.

Baker. \$ 63,606.40 \$ 11,829.23

Chatham. 115,800.84 16,000.00

Clarke. 10,000.00 5,111.90

Floyd. 8,000.00 5,625.88

Gaines. 18,568.62 20,288.22

Glynn. 27,033.95 5,638.38

Mussope. 60,180.39 5,768.18

Richmond. 92,303.07 15,497.24

Total. \$604,222.13 \$90,001.62

It will be seen from this that the eight counties paid 39 per cent of the tax, and got 17 per cent of the school fund.

The total amount of the general tax last year was \$380,000, exclusive of poll tax, which is not included, because it is a local tax, used for local purposes.

Here are eleven counties which, in 1890, paid into the state treasury less than they drew out:

For the year 1890:

County. General Tax. School Draft.

Baker. \$ 2,300.72 \$ 2,445.94 \$ 340.60

Columbia. 4,273.35 3,968.98 288.46

Fulton. 2,640.75 3,272.44 288.46

Gaines. 2,643.82 3,272.44 288.46

Lincoln. 2,643.82 3,272.44 288.46

Meriwether. 6,301.05 8,003.05 7,200.00

Perf. 3,394.09 3,116.26 2,697.00

Troup. 2,643.82 3,272.44 288.46

Towns. 1,510.63 2,576.62 225.75

Twigs. 3,065.39 3,264.46 587.91

Union. 2,312.03 2,934.04 532.24

Taxation Without Representation.

The seventeen counties mentioned above, and a great many others, like Burke, Decatur, Houston, Jackson, Dougherty, Lowndes, Morgan, Pike, Polk, Spalding, Walker, Newton, Walton, Whitfield and Wilkes, contribute vastly more to the expense of government than they derive, proportionally, from its benefits. Most of them have a smaller representation in the legislature for their population than the majority of counties. For example, Mussope has two representatives and its near neighbor, Meriwether, has the same. Mussope has a population of 27,575; Meriwether, 20,722. Mussope pays into the treasury \$6,762; Meriwether \$8,500, and draws out of the school fund \$5,000.

Take another example. Fulton has three representatives and so has Burke. Fulton has a population of 48,577; Burke, 25,535. Fulton pays into the treasury \$185,168, and draws out of the school fund \$20,388; Burke pays in \$16,501, and draws out of the school fund \$10,000. Similar comparisons might be made between Chatham, Richmond or Bibb and smaller counties. Now suppose we take it actually by population.

The four counties including the bulk of the city population have by the census of 1890:

Population. Tax I'6. School Draft.

Bibb. 42,261. \$ 6,316.00 \$ 340.60

Chatham. 115,800.84 16,000.00

Fulton. 84,195. 125,160

Richmond. 45,510

Total. 229,666 \$456,330

These counties, with one-eighth of the population and paying nearly one-third of the tax, have one-fifteenth of the representation.

The two members represent 19,138 people each, while the other 163 members of the house represent only an average 11,263 people each.

Not only do the people of the cities have to bear the greater part of the burden of government, but they are not permitted an equal voice in determining what the burdens shall be.

The people of cities have heavy burdens of their own to bear. It is impossible to mass population within a small compass without increasing the cost of government and the cost of living. The people of Atlanta pay 15 per cent in addition to their local government, and every denizen of a city must pay high living expenses. The poor man who comes from the rural districts to the city often comes from comfort to actual want. In the country even the poorest seldom lack firewood, and natural suffering for lack of the necessities of life is rarely seen; but in the cities the bitter blasts of winter find many a poor wretch shivering over a few embers and gnawing a crust. The lot of the poor is hard at best, but at all places it is hardest in the city. When added to their own heavy load, the cities are compelled to bear many times their share of the burdens of the general government of the state, it seems hardly fair, but it must be accepted as one of the penalties of prosperity; but when to this is added the further hardship of denying to the urban population an equal voice in the conduct of public business, it is clearly unjust and intolerable.

They infuse visitors don't pose and take ant, plain and refuge. Here's what buys intell- and dash- and dash-

These parties will furnish any information relative to Manchester and its enterprise.

scientiously mistaken view of good policy, the state school commissioner now proposes a measure which denies to the counties any voice whatever in a matter of local government. His proposal is that there shall be a book commission to select one series of textbooks for all the public schools in the state once in five years. All public schools are required to use these books, no matter what their condition, resources or requirements. The county schools are likely to run six months. If the city schools, supported principally by local taxation and running about ten months, do not care to use textbooks which are suitable for schools lasting only six months in the year, under a limited curriculum, they must use them anyway, or forfeit their share of the school fund. In Fulton county, we must use the same books five years, regardless of progress elsewhere, and regardless of the difference between our situation and the situation in the county districts, or else we must forfeit the \$20,000 we get back out of the enormous sum of \$185,000, which we pay into the state treasury. Never was a more despicable measure proposed in a free country. Some thoughtful friends of this lobby, at work in the interest of the book trust, are to present the bill for a uniform series of textbooks. There is generally more smoke than fire in such charges, but it is these people have any evidence of the existence of a lobby against their measure it is the duty of the legislature to expose the lobby to the full extent of the law. There is no evidence to support the charge. It becomes liable, and they ought to make a case of lobbying or quit talking about it. Such talk cannot obscure the mischief that is sure to result from such a measure.

It is explained for this idea that it is in the line of progress, while the whole tendency is the other way—toward local taxation and local control rather than toward centralization in educational matters.

The above array of facts shows beyond doubt that we have got to come to local taxation for the school question, and local taxation is intolerable within the local control.

It is in essence the same thing, taxation without representation, and that kind of despotism has been one of the most fruitful of disorder.

W. G. C.

GEORGIA'S INCREASED WEALTH.

The Total Aggregate Increase \$11,916,599.

Where It Comes From.

The comptroller general has received the tax digest from ninety-five counties.

Of these Columbia, Miller, Heard, White, Dade, Twiggs, Mussope, McDuffie, Quitman, Murray, Milton and Douglas show a decline from last year from \$2,960 in Quitman to \$1,34,301 in Dade. The total aggregate increase is \$11,916,599, not quite so much of an increase from last year as the increase of that year's digest over the year before, but, with that single exception, the largest since the war.

Among the counties of largest gain are DeKalb, \$572,163; Chatham, \$1,498,767; Terrell, \$232,270; Clarke, \$721,680; Glynn, \$666,806; Ware, \$410,625; Laurens, \$368,233, and Polk, \$319,191.

It is a fact that cannot be disputed that all who use Shepard's B. B. Colognes once will always use it in preference to any other.

What to Eat and Where to Get It.

No breakfast is complete without our famous Rijamo coffee. The Rijamo is growing in popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee, when you can always get our Rijamo? For four years it has possessed the same high quality, rich color and fine flavor that still distinguish it. It is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean, fresh packed, but when it is well done, the word as to bread. Our Royal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them with our Royal patent flour. Our Royal patent flour is the best in the bean

